

## LEVIATHAN BRINGS HALF TROOP QUOTA

Only 6,410, Mostly of Second,  
Indicate Small Percentage  
of Army Remains.

### GENERAL OFFICERS BACK

\$9,000,000 in Gold Shipped to  
Pay Troops, but Not Need-  
ed, Is Aboard.

France is fast losing the mighty force of Yankee armed men that helped her win the war, troops departing from Brest recently being laden to not much more than half their capacity. The Leviathan got in yesterday with 6,410 officers and men, mainly of the Second Division, when she might have brought twice that number. She lay ten days in Brest, where there are also twenty-nine other troopships, before she could get on her way, for her complement of returning warriors. Not all the delay was due to waiting for more troops. It was deemed desirable to let 1,600 men who had never seen Paris, where a tradition says all good Americans expect to go before they die, take three days' shore leave and take in the French capital.

The trip of the big ship was through seas smooth as glass, to use a nautical exaggeration, which enabled the ship's surgeon, Commander Fred A. Asserson, to perform without any more trouble than if he were on solid earth, three operations for appendicitis and one for the draining of a pleural cavity of a pneumonia patient. All the patients are getting well.

Julian MacDonnell, second class electrician, died of pneumonia on the transport near Sandy Hook, and his body was brought to port, as was the body of Lieut. Commander Charles O. Maas of the Naval Reserve and 177 West Fortieth street, who died in Paris while doing Red Cross work several weeks ago.

### General Officers Return.

Among the general officers arriving by the Leviathan were Major Gen. John Biddle, who has been in command of the American Forces in England; Brigadier Gen. Charles G. Dawes, Major Gen. William Lassiter, Brigadier Gen. Charles H. McKinstry and Brigadier Gen. Daniel P. Craig, commanding the Second Brigade of Field Artillery of the Second Division. Gen. Dawes was Commander of the Second Division in the American Expeditionary Force in France, and was president of the Central Trust Company of Chicago when he went out with the Seventeenth Engineers. He formed a plan for the purchase of supplies for all the Allied Armies.

### Second Division Units.

Men of the Second Division coming by the Leviathan were the 12th Field Artillery, Col. David McC. McKell, commanding, 66 officers and 1,313 men; the Second Supply Train, 18 officers and 532 men; and the Second Train Headquarters and Military Police Company, 7 officers and 196 men. The final unit of the Fourth Division, the 29th Infantry, 105 officers and 2,569 men in command, in command of Col. Frank C. Bell, also returned.

The Leviathan brought back \$9,000,000 in gold that had been taken abroad, according to a report on the transport, to pay off the army stationed in Brest. It was not needed, whatever may have been the reason for sending it over, and that is why it took a round trip to Brest.

The Wilhelmshagen brought home the Third Battalion of the Sixth Marines, thus completing the Second Division, except a Signal Battalion held on the Rhine for duty, that will be ready to parade in Manhattan to-morrow. Col. Harry Lee of Georgetown, D. C., commander of the Sixth Marines, arrived with the Third Battalion. As a volunteer second lieutenant, he served through the Spanish-American war and later followed the fortunes of his regiment to many parts of the world. In proportion to numbers, the regiment boasts of having more decorated men than any other command.

### TO GREET SECOND'S OFFICERS.

Hyman and Wamaker Will Head  
Delegation at City Hall To-day.

Mayor Hyman and Rodman Wamaker, chairman of the Mayor's Committee of Welcome, are to receive the officers of the Second Division in the Aldermanic Chamber at City Hall this afternoon. The officers will assemble at the Hotel Astor and will be escorted to the City Hall by a detachment of mounted police. Among those in the party will be Major Gen. John A. Lejeune, division commander; Brig. Gen. Wendell G. Neville, commander of the Fourth Marine Brigade; Col. H. R. Myers, chief of staff; Lieut. Col. Hugh Matthews, Lieut. Col. William E. R. Covel, Major Ralph B. Keyser and Col. Hanson E. Ely, commander of the Third Marine Brigade.

A room has been engaged at the Hotel Astor, where registrations may be made by former members of the division who are now in civil life. The room is to be used also as an information bureau for men on furlough.

### MORE RECEIVE WAR HONORS.

Pershing Announces Award of D.  
S. C. to Several.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 6.—The War Department announced to-day that Gen. Pershing had awarded the Distinguished Service Cross to the following officers and men of the American Expeditionary Force:

Lieut. Col. Charles P. Hall, Buffalo, N.Y.; Major Rutherford H. Spessard, Uniontown, Pa.; Capt. Madison H. Lewis, New York; and Richard G. Plummer, Glenbrook, Conn.; Lieut. Charles A. Sheler, Roanoke, Va., and Oskar E. Youngdahl, Red Wing, Minn.; Sergeant Major Alvey Jones, Carroll, Pa.; Sergeant Paul J. Bonack, Third Regt. Wis.; Vincent P. Klepinski, Milwaukee; Eugene B. Cassidy, Pittsburgh; and Ernest L. Downey, Indianapolis; Privates Frederick Remington, 15 East Thirty-third street, Brooklyn; Walter Zolnowski, Philadelphia; Harry B. Beach, Cornsboro, N. J.; William E. Hughes, Lynchburg, Va., and Luther Gay, Adrian, Ga.

### EIGHT SOLDIERS FACE DEATH.

Second Court-Martial Forwards  
Findings to Wilson.

Rockford, Ill., Aug. 6.—A record of the findings in the second trial by court-martial of eight Negro soldiers at Camp Grant on a charge of attacking a white woman in May, 1918, was to-day forwarded President Wilson.

He will take the case under advisement for the second time, having granted the soldiers' retrial after they were found guilty by a former court-martial. Penalty for the crime is death under army regulations.

## CONGRESS RECEIVES LABOR'S RAIL PLAN

Continued from First Page.

Federation of Labor, that the employees would not all the railroads of the country if the Plumb plan was not adopted, was characterized by Mr. Stone as "the rankest kind of nonsense."

"We know the railroads will be run whether this plan is adopted or not," he said. "The Government would use the power at its command to operate them, because people are dependent on the railroads for their very existence."

Chairman Enoch then questioned Mr. Morrison about the threats of the employees to force through the Plumb plan.

"Do you believe in the nationalization of railroads by public opinion expressed through Congress?" Mr. Sims asked.

"Yes," replied Mr. Morrison.

"What method would you adopt to bring it about?"

"We would try to convince the country it was the most feasible plan."

"Would you apply duress?" pursued Mr. Sims.

"That is not part of the plan of organized labor."

"Could you use the present political parties or try to organize a labor party for the express purpose of putting over the Plumb plan and extending it to other industries that are considered semi-public?" asked Chairman Enoch.

"Labor has no plan to organize a political party," Mr. Morrison replied. "It is partisan to principles, not parties."

"In case the Plumb plan is not adopted would the efforts of your organization be to secure its adoption by one political party and thus submit the question to a national referendum next year?"

"That very probably would be our course."

"That would be the peaceful and true American procedure, would it not?" asked Mr. Enoch.

"That's the procedure we have always followed," Mr. Morrison insisted.

Representative Barkley (Ky.) asked what would be the situation if both parties put such a plank in their platform. Mr. Morrison replied that would indicate even greater sentiment for the plan.

### No Coercive Measures.

"If no political party adopted such a plank what would be your procedure," asked Representative Barkley.

"Labor would then carry on an education campaign to influence members," Mr. Morrison replied. "It would circulate the people and let them decide, but it would not use coercive measures."

In urging reduction of the present cost of living, Mr. Stone declared that railroad wages had increased 37 per cent while the cost of living had gone up 82 per cent. This brought sharp denials from several members that the railroad employees had benefited more than any other class.

Mr. Stone sharply criticized Congress for attempting to reduce the cost of living, but immediately was taken to task by Representative Winslow (Maine), who asked what should be done.

No definite plan could be given by Mr. Stone, other than that profiteers should be punished, although he promised to present one later.

"Congress has known this situation for several months and is now talking of adjusting it," said Mr. Stone. "It reminds one of Nero fiddling while Rome burned. Congress has been so busy playing politics that it has given no thought to the common people."

Mr. Winslow asked if he didn't think the executive departments with all their war powers had ample authority to meet the situation.

"You know we are still at war and all the war laws regulating prices are still in force," Mr. Winslow asked.

"Yes," replied Mr. Stone. "We are in war, an industrial war, and during that time the Government must have power to fix and regulate prices."

### New Crusade to Start.

Mr. Stone in his statement before the committee said regarding the plan of railroad nationalization: "We advance to a new crusade with the faith of the Pilgrims."

"If you are so disinterested with conditions, why don't you do as the Federal Reserve did—dig out?" asked Representative Winslow.

"There's no place to dig to," Mr. Stone exclaimed.

Mr. Winslow also brought out that the Brotherhood chiefs had taken no referendum vote on the question of Government ownership and could not state whether it was the wish of the employees they represent. This Mr. Stone was compelled to admit.

Mr. Morrison made a categorical "Yes" or "No" answer to the question of railroad employees and labor in general, that he was not better off in this country now than ever before.

The first question was:

"Has labor, including railroad employees, at any time in any country ever been so well fed, clothed, housed or entertained as in the United States to-day?"

Mr. Morrison first replied this was true at the time of the armistice, and then said taking into account the increased cost of living conditions were not as good as in 1914.

The second question was:

"Has labor ever been so well off in regard to bank deposits as now?"

"I have no accurate information on that subject," Mr. Morrison's reply.

Stating that the labor of the effect in the war future it probably would be considered unfair to allow children to inherit the fortunes of their parents, but devote estates to the building of churches, schools and humanitarian institutions. Mr. Morrison advanced this thought.

The inheritance of a large fortune gives one person an undue advantage over another, he argued.

"But what about the person's father, who probably started with nothing and by industry and thrift worked his way to the top?" asked Representative Coady.

"We already give a large share of the benefits of inheritances to the public through large taxes,"

Morrison did not answer.

The Federation of Labor also indicated, he believed, "the day was coming" when there would be a level of wages for both skilled and unskilled labor.

## CRIME ON INCREASE, ANTI-DRYS CONTEND

Felonies and Vicious Depredations More Now Than Before July 1, They Assert.

The sun had hardly set on what many people consider the saddest of all July firsts when the Anti-Saloon League and the other prohibition agencies began issuing reviews of the crime situation, all about how crime had decreased since booze was thrown out and everything.

The latest bulletin of the Anti-Saloon League declared that these United States had become a mighty nice and a very good place since alcohol died, and showed a marked decrease in all sorts of crime.

Comes now the Association Opposed to National Prohibitions of 19 West Forty-fourth street with the other side of the story, so dear public, having paid its money, can take its choice.

The Association Opposed to National Prohibitions scouts the claim of the Anti-Saloon League that crime has decreased, and declares that while it has made no inquiry into conditions, voluntary reports sent in by its members indicate that crime has increased rather than diminished since the first of July.

"In some of the large cities," says a statement issued by the association, "there has been a decrease in arrests for drunkenness in July as compared with June, but June was an exceptional month for drinking because it was supposed to be the last month of open bars."

There has been an increase in felonies and the more vicious crimes. "There has been a revival of the gangster feuds in New York, resulting already in three or four murders."

"There has been a marked increase in drug additions."

"Seven persons have died in Jersey City within the last ten days, according to the Assistant County Physician, from drinking wood alcohol."

"There were 832 more arrests in St. Louis in July than in June."

All records were broken in the Recorder's Court in Atlanta on July 2nd when thirty-eight cases of drunkenness came up for trial.

"From many cities come reports of a reduction in lesser crimes attended by an increase of felonies, such as murder, arson, burglary, etc."

### Maine Bars Dry Referendum.

Augusta, Me., Aug. 6.—A referendum on the Maine prohibition amendment according to a decision by the State Supreme Court announced to-day. The court de-

clared that the amendment was unconstitutional.

Specialists without the aid of Hungarian officials.

Equipment of all kinds needed for an army of 300,000 men must be handed over, along with the following: Fifty per cent of all the rolling stock which still belongs to Hungary, according to the records of the Hungarian State; 50 per cent of all the machinery and material which exists in Hungary and is used for the construction, maintenance and repairs of rolling stock; 300 touring cars, 400 motor trucks in good condition, with their accessories; 50 per cent of all live-stock, animals of all kinds, which exist at present, according to the records in Hungary; 20,000 carloads of wheat, 10,000 carloads of corn, 5,000 carloads of barley and fodder, 30 per cent of all agricultural machinery of every kind existing in Hungary; all floating material of all kinds which belongs to the Rumanian State or to Rumanian companies; 50 per cent of all floating material of every kind belonging to the Hungarian State; all Rumanian prisoners and hostages and all Rumanian deserters of every nationality, now refugees in Hungary, at the signature of this agreement.

"For the purpose of delivering these articles to Rumanian soldiers who were unable to cultivate their land because they were kept mobilized, to guarantee the safety of the State against those who continuously disturbed the peace and because they lacked the necessary means, which was taken from them by the enemy, the Hungarian Supreme Command agreed to maintain, at the expense of the Hungarian State, during the entire period which the Rumanian troops occupy Hungarian territory west of the Tisza River, all the Rumanian Rumanian forces which were in these regions at the time of the signing of the present agreement, and to procure the coal necessary for the circulation required by Rumanian military necessities in the region west of the Tisza."

### Mission to Stay in Budapest.

"The Rumanian armies will not be withdrawn from the east of the Tisza until the supreme Hungarian commander has carried out the conditions imposed in paragraph A (for the delivery of war material) and the mission of delivering material and animals the ultimatum provides."

"For the supervision and execution of this agreement, a Rumanian mission will be established in Budapest. This mission will be operating until the ratification of peace between Rumania and Hungary by legally constituted Hungarian authorities. The mission will enjoy all diplomatic privileges and the immunity granted by civilized nations."

"The present demand must be accepted or rejected in its entirety, consequently counter proposals will not be received. The time for reply expires at 10 o'clock P. M. August 5."

"In case conditions are not acceptable the Rumanian supreme command will remove from Hungary, without regard to proportion, material and animals which may be necessary to Rumania to repair, at least in part, the sad devastations wrought by the enemy who, during all the time of his occupation and on the occasion of the peace of Bucharest, never knew the meaning of humanitarian sentiments."

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## ALL COAL TRAINS ARE ANNULLED BY C. & O.

Traffic of Every Description  
May Be Suspended Soon.

HUNTINGTON, W. Va., Aug. 6.—All coal traffic was suspended on the Chesapeake and Ohio railway this afternoon as a result of the shipmen's strike. At the same time an order was issued from division headquarters here proclaiming an embargo on all classes of freight, except freight trains have been annulled and it was predicted that all despatching will halt before the end of the week unless there is an immediate cessation of the strike.

CHICAGO, Aug. 6.—Effects on traffic of the strike of Federated Railroad Shoppers which started last Friday were seen to-day in the embargo placed by several lines in the southwest on all freight shipments except carload lots of livestock and perishable goods. Accessions to the ranks of the strikers, which are increasing, it was believed, would load additional lines to place embargoes on traffic.

INDIANAPOLIS, Aug. 6.—In a telegram to President Wilson the Indiana Federation of Farmers Associations representing more than 100,000 Indiana farmers, are asking that the Government "revitalize" the threat of a revolution and declare that if the railroad strike continues it seriously considers advising all its members to hold all farm products until the strike ends. The message to the president was signed by Lewis Taylor, general secretary of the association.

## WORKERS SUED FOR \$400,000.

Engine Co. Takes Action Similar to Danbury Hatters.

WATERLOO, IOWA, Aug. 6.—Damages of \$400,000 for breach of contract on the part of employees of the Waterloo Gasoline Engine Company, following the precedent of the Danbury Hatters case, are asked in a suit filed yesterday by that company, which is owned by John Deere Company, Moline, Ill., against the International Machinists Union, its organizer, officers and members.

Conspiracy to unionize the factory, change hours and terms of labor and working conditions is alleged, as well as broken contracts made by individual employees.

## WHISKEY SALES TO BE KEPT UP BY MANY

Saloonkeepers Not Deterred by  
Fine and Prison Sentence  
of One Man.

Many saloonkeepers in Manhattan asserted yesterday that they would continue to sell whiskey until their present stocks are disposed of, notwithstanding the sentence of six months imprisonment and fine of \$1,000 imposed on John H. Voegel of 112 Centre street by Judge Wilson in the Federal district court after his conviction of violation of the wartime prohibition law. Several dealers said that they believed they had a legal right to dispose of the whiskey already on hand and that they would sell it openly.

Supplementing their statements, the saloonkeepers announced that they intended to bring suit against Government agents in the event of their arrest on the ground that they have paid Federal liquor taxes and state licenses and that they cannot legally be deprived of the opportunity to realize on their investment unless they are reimbursed.

One saloon proprietor explained that he had \$75,000 invested in his business and that all of his wife's money was included in the sum. He said he had been an American citizen for thirty-five years and that he had always paid his Federal and State taxes during that time. Equity demanded, he maintained, that he be permitted to get his money back from the sale of the liquor he had in stock.

In many saloons the supply of liquor has been exhausted and these dealers are surrendering their licenses. Large numbers of licenses have already been turned in. In some places sales have been made under cover and it has been necessary for customers to be known in order to get drinks. Bartenders who are asked for "a shot" produce a white key bottle. The word has been passed around that whiskey may be obtained over innumerable bars by calling for sherry wine.

Most of the big cabarets on Broadway have bowed to the inevitable. Instead of calling for highballs, the waiters are serving their own flasks of Scotch or rye and mix their drinks in glasses provided by obliging waiters. In every instance, however, a considerable charge is made for the service.

Naval Seaplane Falls: One Dead.

SAN DIEGO, Cal., Aug. 6.—Returning from a flight to the Pacific fleet a seaplane piloted by Lieut. O. F. Klumler of the North Island Naval Air Station fell in San Diego harbor last night. S. E. Devere, radio electrician, was killed.

## BREWER DENIES BEER VIOLATES U. S. LAW

Newark Concern Pleads Not  
Guilty to Criminal Charge.

Not guilty was the plea entered yesterday in the United States District Court at Newark by Christian Feigenbaum, Inc., to a criminal information filed by the Government charging that the brewery is manufacturing beer containing as much as one-half of one per cent alcohol in violation of the war time prohibition act. None of the officers of the brewery appeared in court. The plea was entered by Harrison P. Lash, burl, counsel.

The defendant contends that the beer manufactured since the Government regulations were sent out is not intoxicating, and therefore does not come within the provisions of the law. The Government will rely on the wording of the statute and attempt to show that the ingredients of the beverage are composed of alcohol in greater quantity than the law allows, and that this is a violation of the act whether the beverage be intoxicating or not.

## TIFFANY & Co.

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SHUBERT 44TH ST. Thos. Just W. of B'way. Eves. 8:30. Mids. Sat. & Wed. 2:30.

WINTER GARDEN BROADWAY AND 50TH ST. Eves. 8:30. Mids. Sat. & Wed. 2:30.

MONTE CRISTO JR. 44TH ST. Thos. Just W. of B'way. Eves. 8:30. Mids. Sat. & Wed. 2:30.

SUNDAY NIGHT CONCERT. REST HILL, IN NEW YORK.

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"Play of Impelling Interest."—N. Y. World.

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REPUBLIC THEATRE, 40th St. W. of B'way. Eves. 8:30. Mids. Sat. & Wed. 2:30.

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PLAYHOUSE 44th St. W. of B'way. Eves. 8:30. Mids. Sat. & Wed. 2:30.

"AT 9:45"

SHUBERT 44th St. W. of B'way. Eves. 8:30. Mids. Sat. & Wed. 2:30.

OH, WHAT A GIRL

BROADWAY 44th St. W. of B'way. Eves. 8:30. Mids. Sat. & Wed. 2:30.

"The Thriller of Thrillers"

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2ND MONTH

THE FIVE MILLION

Lyric 44th St. W. of B'way. Eves. 8:30. Mids. Sat. & Wed. 2:30.

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ON THE COOL ROOF

THE FIVE MILLION

GEORGE WHITE'S

SCANDALS OF

LIGHTNIN

GAITY 44th St. W. of B'way. Eves. 8:30. Mids. Sat. & Wed. 2:30.

Cohan & Harris THEATRE, West 42nd St. Eves. 8:30. Mids. Sat. & Wed. 2:30.

LA LA LUCILLE

GLOBE 44th St. W. of B'way. Eves. 8:30. Mids. Sat. & Wed. 2:30.

SHE'S A GOOD FELLOW

Kriegerbocker 44th St. W. of B'way. Eves. 8:30. Mids. Sat. & Wed. 2:30.

CORT WEST WED. EVE., AUG. 13

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Clocks Watches China Stationery

44TH ST. Thos. Just W. of B'way. Eves. 8:30. Mids. Sat. & Wed. 2:30.

SHUBERT 44TH ST. Thos. Just W. of B'way. Eves. 8:30. Mids. Sat. & Wed. 2: